AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1227 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1934 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary — VOL. 24, NO. 42

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom.—Coleridge.

Editorials

Birds of a Feather

The United States Chamber of Commerce, in a statement issued from its Washington headquarters, declared that business places "high confidence" in S. Clay Williams, newly appointed chairman of the Administrative Division of the National Recovery Administration. Mr. Williams is chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, officiates as chairman of the code committee for the cigarette and smoking tobacco manufacturing industry, and has been an official of the National Recovery Administration for the past fifteen months.

In a resolution presented to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, declared that Mr. Williams, when finally forced to present a cigarette and smoking tobacco code, submitted one which would have permitted the payment of wages as low as 12 cents per hour, and which deprived the President of the United States of the mandatory power contained in other codes to amend or modify them.

Mr. Ornburn also declared that "since August 21, 1934, when a public hearing was held on the code, Mr. Williams has refused to participate in any hearing or meeting with representatives of the workers of the cigarette and smoking tobacco industry and officials of the NRA, and has stated that "40 cents per hour is an excessive minimum wage to be made effective for skilled workers."

When these anti-labor and subversive actions of Mr. Williams were presented to the A. F. of L. convention, that body unanimously instructed the Executive Council of the Federation to call the attention of President Roosevelt to the biased and unfair attitude of Mr. Williams toward labor and to suggest an impartial investigation of his activities as an officer of the National Recovery Administration.

In justification of its action, the convention called attention to the "impropriety of appointing individuals to positions under the National Industrial Recovery Act whose public record has been one of opposition to trade unionism, collective bargaining, and the principles and definite provisions embodied in Section 7-A and 7-B of the National Industrial Recovery Act." The convention added:

> "It is difficult, if not impossible, for trade unionists to co-operate satisfactorily with individuals whose public statements and personal policy have been at variance with the intent and the provisions of legislation which declares that the right of Labor to voluntarily organize is equal in every respect to that of all other groups of citizens."

Despite this unsavory record of Mr. Williams, the United States Chamber of Commerce, well known for its own hostility to the reasonable demands of organized labor and higher living standards for the workers generally, declared that the Chamber, as representative of business placed "high confidence" in the anti-union, low-wage chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in his capacity as chairman of the Administrative Division of the National Recovery Administration.

Verily, birds of a feather flock together!

Labor Representation on Code Authorities

President Roosevelt's reported plan for industry to do its own policing under NRA codes and discipline its own chiselers emphasizes the paramount importance of having Labor representatives on all code authorities.

All NRA codes contain two major sections: One section sets forth the rights of the workers in their industrial relations with employers. The other section sets forth the rights and duties of employers in their relations with each other.

Code authorities, now made up chiefly of employers, may administer, with a fair degree of justice, the provisions governing the various fair and unfair practices in the manufacture and sale of commodities. But it is not reasonable to expect them to administer justly the labor provisions of the codes.

Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act, incorporated in every code, guarantees the workers the right to organize in bona fide trade unions and elect agencies for collective bargaining without interference by employers or their agents. To expect a code authority made up of anti-union employers to enforce this section is absurd.

Moreover, every code contains numerous provisions relative to maximum hours, minimum wages and various other work conditions, which most employers oppose. To expect a code authority made up exclusively of such employers to administer these provisions with justice to the workers is absurd.

The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor took a rational position on this question. Pointing out that in less than 25 out of more than 500 codes so far adopted has Labor achieved representation, and that in only five or six of these instances has there been direct union representation on the code authorities. The convention declared:

> "Recommendations have again and again been made to the National Recovery Administration that labor representatives be placed on all Code Authorities. These labor representatives must be given on the Code Authorities equal in power and in privilege to all other members of the Code Authorities.
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> "This means that the labor representatives must have full access to all information of the Code Authority in connection with the administration of the code; they must have the power to attend all meetings of the Code Authority. In no other way can they have adequate information of the policies adopted by the Code Authority, and in no other way can they influence those policies.
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> "The attempt has been made to give the labor representatives on Code Authorities only advisory powers, and to make it impossible for them to attend meetings of the Code Authority except when they are specially invited to attend.
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> "This places them in a position where they can hope to accomplish little, and will entirely defeat the purposes which Labor has in mind when it demands representation on the Code Authorities."

The convention added that months of experience stresses the fact that "strongly organized unions are the most effective agency available for the enforcement of the codes."

The whole scheme of industrial recovery will necessarily be worked out largely through the codes. Labor cannot secure the benefits from the National Recovery Act, which it of right expects unless it is in a position to participate effectively in the administration of the codes.

To confer upon code authorities the power to police industry under the codes, without giving Labor adequate representation on the enforcement bodies, is an anomaly which should not be considered by responsible Government officials, supposed to serve all of the people.

Affiliation of Local Unions With Central Bodies Urged By A.F. of L.

Also Advocates Educational Campaign Against Company Unions and Communist Activities

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Local unions in all communities throughout the United States are urged to affiliate with their local central bodies, as a result of the passage of a strong resolution on this subject by the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Local State and central bodies are also asked to remain continuously active against the "company union" and Communists. After reciting at length the urgent need for this action, the resolution concludes with two resolves, as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the fifty-fourth convention of the American Federation of Labor earnestly request all affiliated national and international unions to insist that their subordinate unions affiliate with their respective state and central bodies so that these bodies may not only have the value of the advice and counsel of all local unions but also at the same time place the movement in position to state to the public that only affiliated organizations actually represent the American labor movement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all state and central bodies become and remain continuously active to acquaint and explain to the public the true nature of company unions, namely, that they are merely smoke screens used by employers to deny workers the right to choose their own representatives, and, that in addition to this, they also explain the true activities of Communistic unions, which have for their purpose not only destroying bona fide labor unions but the political and social institutions of our country as well, and that state and central bodies be instructed to do this so that the public may have the opportunity to correctly judge the economic and constructive value of the policies of the American Federation of Labor as compared with the subversive policies of company and Communistic unions."

The report of the committee recommending adoption of the resolution was approved by unanimous vote of the delegates.

FACT AND COMMENT

By JULIAN IRVING

By A. F. of L. News Service.

WASTE OF RELIEF FUNDS

A long editorial wail emanates from the Washington Post because "enormous sums have been wasted in attempts to alleviate distress" by unemployment "because of the slapdash manner in which this work has been conducted." It is just too bad that the Post editor has evidently never heard of the much larger "enormous sums" which have not only been wasted but irretrievably lost because of the slapdash manner in which various Federal agencies set up by Congress have passed out Government funds to railroads approaching bankruptcy, insolvent banks and a host of other flotsam and jetsam of the business world who have not had brains enough to operate their industrial affairs without hundreds of millions of dollars taken from the Treasury of the United States.

FACTORIES LOCKED; CHARITY FEEDS HUNGRY

The Washington, D. C., branch of the Volunteers of America served 10,871 meals to needy men, women and children out of the Nation's capital during September.

Creditable charity. But what must we think of the leaders of industry who have developed such an inhuman system as the articles all must have in order to live that not only in Washington but in every city public and private welfare organizations are built up solely for raising funds to feed workers and their dependents whom employers refuse to employ and who would starve to death were it not for the handouts of institutions like the Volunteers of America.

UNION SHOP ANGERS EMPLOYERS

Refusal to recognize the union shop and apply the 30 hour week by the profit mongers who own the silk and rayon dyeing and finishing factories in Paterson and other New Jersey districts may cause a strike of the employes who are making these demands.

The union shop is operated under an agreement reached through collective bargaining by which the employer agrees to employ men and women belonging to a bona fide trade union at union wages and hours. Both unions and employers are of the interests not only of the workers and employers but of all other residents of the community, who benefit every one. Despite this indisputable fact, some employers, blindly succumbing to the discredited system of an economic dictatorship and tell the workers they can accept the wages and hours fixed by the owners and managers of industry or seek a market elsewhere for the use of their labor power.

Unless the dyeing employers yield to the reasonable demands of the organized silk and rayon dyers they will probably be taught a good lesson by seeing their mills closed through their refusal to adjust labor disputes by collective bargaining and their hostility to granting the reasonable demands of the men and women without whose labor the plants of the owners would not be worth ten cents a cubic foot.

OPTIMISM DESPITE JOBLESS ARMY

Miss Mildred F. Stone, field secretary of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J., after a business trip to a number of the company's agencies in the Middle West, reports that she finds a decided spirit of optimism among all classes of people notwithstanding the wide-spread suffering growing out of the prolonged business depression.

Evidently Miss Stone did not interview the 10,000,000 jobless bodied adults who are pounding the pavements now, as they have been for three years, looking for jobs, nor the 4,000,000 families who are on relief rolls according to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Optimism during a business depression can always be found if one's observations are limited to those whose living standards may have been pinched but not destroyed and the millions of jobless and their dependents are avoided.

Convention Favors Progressive Program Regarding Education

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The matter of general education throughout the nation, a subject held vital to progress by labor, was given careful consideration by the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, recently closed in San Francisco.

After hearing reports of the Committee on Education through Mrs. Florence Curtis Hanson, the convention adopted a resolution reaffirming labor's belief in a representative Federal Board for Vocational Education, and memorializing President Roosevelt to revoke his executive order of June, 1933, and restore the functioning power of the body; it also urged the appointment to the board of representatives of employing, labor and farmer groups.

Going a step further than adoption of the resolution, it referred the matter to the Executive Council for action.

The convention adopted another resolution calling on the Federal Government to work out and finance a program for educational opportunity through Federal aid, and another urging school construction by the Government, and a third for extension of free high schools and college educational facilities.

On recommendation of the committee, the convention approved the actions of the Executive Council's report dealing with public education, vocational education, industrial schools, health service, junior high schools, art instruction, exceptional children, the state university, kindergartens, and school revenues.

A. F. OF L. DECLARES FOR WAGE EQUALITY

Favors Equal Payment for Equal Work, Regardless of Sex, Race or Color

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The American Federation of Labor, at its 1934 convention, again declared itself in favor of equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, race or color, reiterating its previous stand.

The matter came before the convention this year through the resolutions, No. 5, referring particularly to women workers, which was adopted, and No. 142, referring particularly to difficulties in payment to Negro workers in the South. In the case of Resolution No. 142, the Resolutions Committee reported as follows:

> **"In lieu of the resolution, your committee recommends that the convention reaffirm the action of previous conventions which have approved of the payment of equal wages for equal work, regardless of sex, race or color."**

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Reprinted from Special Supplement of Oct. 15.

WM. GREEN IS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Frank Morrison Continues As Secretary and Martin F. Ryan, Treasurer, As Eight Vice Presidents Are Also Re-elected, With Seven New Members of Executive Board Made Vice Presidents.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—Amid scenes of evident enthusiasm, the annual election of officers by the American Federation of Labor was held on the eleventh day of the fifty-fourth annual convention here, and resulted in the re-election of all incumbents.

William Green, president, was unanimously re-elected, following his nomination by John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America.

San Francisco has endeared himself to organized labor by his unselfish devotion to the affairs of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Lewis said: "He is recognized as a great American, as well as a great leader of labor. It is with pride we note that the officers of the A. F. of L. have carried on the policies of the late Samuel Gompers."

Organize Wage Earners

In accepting his eleventh election to the presidency, President Green expressed deep appreciation and declared:

> "We are now going ahead to organize international unions in those fields mentioned by the Council in its report, automobiles, cement and aluminum. We are going to go on and organize unions in these industries and others, and we are going to carry on to victory the work we began more than half a century ago.
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> "We are going to organize the unorganized.
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> "The great heart of labor is still sound and beats in unison with the aspiration of the working people of the United States and Canada. At this convention we have met the issues fairly and bravely. We have not sidestepped any issue before us and we have refused to be used as a vehicle for those who wish to carry on their subversive program."

President Morrison was similarly re-elected by unanimous vote, as was Martin F. Ryan, treasurer.

Fifteen Vice Presidents

In keeping with a resolution adopted, increasing the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. from 11 to 15 members, five vice presidents were elected, in addition to the re-election of the eight who served last year.

Vice presidents re-elected include the following: Frank Duffy, T. A. Rickert, Matthew Woll, John Coefield, Arthur O. Wharton, John M. Weber, G. N. Bugniazet and George M. Harrison.

New vice presidents elected, who will become members of the Executive Council, include the following: Daniel J. Tobin, William L. Hutcheson, Major George L. Berry, John L. Lewis, Daniel Dubinsky, Harry C. Bates and Edward Gainor.

PRESIDENT GREEN PRAISES DELEGATES AT BIG CONVENTION

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Just prior to the closing of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in San Francisco, President William Green made a brief statement, in which he highly praised the earnest work of the nearly 500 delegates in attendance and applauded the extensive accomplishments of the convention.

"More business has been transacted at this convention than at any previous convention held during the past 10 years," Mr. Green declared, adding, "I think perhaps I can safely say that more resolutions were considered, more far-reaching transaction of business at this convention than was transacted by any previous convention of the American Federation of Labor ever held.

"We have worked diligently and assiduously, with painstaking care. We have examined every subject brought to the attention of the delegates in attendance at this convention. We have restated the principles of the American Federation of Labor. We have, in addition to that, stepped further forward in a progressive movement designed to encourage and strengthen the hopes and the aspirations of the toilers of America."

Labor Radio Programs To Be Made Available

Convention Also Recommends Asking 10 Per Cent of Radio Facilities Be Allocated Upon Non-Profit Basis.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The increasing importance of the radio was recognized by the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, where several resolutions dealing with the subject were introduced.

Action of the convention, however, resolved into the unanimous adoption of two specific recommendations by the Executive Committee, which reported as follows:

"As Resolutions Nos. 55, 171 and 200 dealing with the important question of the radio, its regulation and the necessity of maintaining its freedom so that this great avenue of communication may be used for public information, as well as entertainment, your committee recommends that this convention instruct the Executive Council to prepare representations of labor history, statements of the principles and purposes of the American Federation of Labor, organization addresses and other addresses dealing with the problems of labor for electrical transcription so that they will be available to all broadcasting stations.

"Your committee further recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to petition the Federal Communications Commission so that fifty (50) per cent of all radio facilities will be allocated to organizations or to associations operating upon a non-profit basis and that should it become necessary to accomplish this purpose that adequate legislation be introduced in Congress.

SECURITY COMMITTEE PLANS LEGISLATION

Job Insurance, Income Insurance and Old Age Benefits To Be Asked

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Social and economic legislation, in which President Roosevelt and organized labor are mutually interested, is expected to be a big issue from the point of preparation, following extensive study by the President's Committee on Economic Security.

While some difference of opinion has been rumored, it is believed that single definite plans will be evolved and incorporated in proposed bills to be introduced in the next Congress.

Secretary Perkins is chairman of the committee. She has stated that the committee was preparing legislation that will include "not only a form of Job insurance, or income insurance, but old-age benefits as well."

The American Federation of Labor convention, now being held in San Francisco, is expected to make definite recommendations to the Government in connection with social and economic security.

Objections to S. Clay Williams Presented Vividly In Resolution

NRA Official Condemned by Labor for Biased Attitude; President Roosevelt Asked to Conduct Impartial Investigation

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The objections raised by organized labor to the appointment of S. Clay Williams to head the new board to establish policies and direct the work of the National Recovery Administration, are stated vividly in the resolution passed by the 54th annual convention of the A. F. of L., in San Francisco.

Because of the widespread interest that the matter has aroused, among workers and the general public alike, perusal of this resolution is regarded as necessary to a clear understanding of the situation. The resolution and action thereon is therefore given herewith:

The Resolution

Resolution No. 148—By Delegate I. M. Ornburn, Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

"WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor and the workers of our country have assumed that there placed in control of the administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act would be fair, impartial and sympathetic towards the adoption of and the approval of codes which would make possible employment opportunities for millions of those workers now unemployed with resultant increases in purchasing power; and

"WHEREAS, During the past week Mr. S. Clay Williams, Chairman of the Board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, has been made Chairman of the Administrative Division of the National Recovery Administration; and

"WHEREAS, Mr. S. Clay Williams officiates as the chairman of the Code Committee for the Cigarette and smoking tobacco manufacturing industry and has been an official of the National Recovery Administration for the past 15 months, during which time he apparently used his position and his influence to prevent the consideration of any code for that industry, and, when finally forced to present a code for that industry, presented a code which would have permitted of the payment of wages as low as 12 cents per hour, and, which code deprived the President of the United States of the mandatory power contained in all other codes to amend or modify them; and

"WHEREAS, Since August 21, 1934, when a public hearing was held on the code above described, Mr. S. Clay Williams has refused to participate in any hearing or meeting with representatives of the workers of the cigarette and smoking tobacco manufacturing industry and officials of the NRA, through which hearing or meeting final action could be taken and a code adopted, and, has even stated that unless those in charge of the consideration of a code for that industry accepted the proposed code which he, Mr. S. Clay Williams, had presented, or, a code which was acceptable to the cigarette manufacturers that he would oppose the approval and the enforcement of such code and would take the case to the Supreme Court if necessary; and

"WHEREAS, Mr. S. Clay Williams has stated that 40 cents per hour is an excessive minimum wage to be made effective for skilled workers; and

"WHEREAS, Mr. S. Clay Williams represents and officiates for an industry, namely the cigarette industry, the total labor costs of the products produced representing less than 2 per cent of the wholesale value of such products, and, which industry has plowed back into the industry each year for the past 12 years out of the profits more dollars than was paid yearly to the wage workers of the entire industry, and, which industry has continually during the depression, paid large dividends to the stockholders and extraordinary bonuses to officials while each year reducing the amounts paid in wages to the workers; and

"WHEREAS, The continuance of such individuals as S. Clay Williams in control of the administration of the National Recovery Administration will make impossible, through the issuance of regulations which are the force and effect of law, the virtual enslavement of the workers of our country; and

"WHEREAS, Those workers who have suffered and been discriminated against as a result of the prejudiced and biased attitude of Mr. S. Clay Williams and his type holding influential positions in the control of the National Recovery Administration do not believe that President Roosevelt is aware of the highly prejudiced and unfair attitude of Mr. S. Clay Williams; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, hereby direct the Executive Council to call the attention of President Roosevelt to the biased, unfair and inconsiderate attitude of and the activities of Mr. S. Clay Williams as an official of the National Recovery Administration and to suggest to President Roosevelt that he have an impartial investigation made of the hostile attitude and the activities of Mr. S. Clay Williams as an officer of the National Recovery Administration before fully entrusting to said Mr. S. Clay Williams the power which ordinarily he, the President, imposes in his appointees."

In recommending concurrence with this resolution, your Committee calls attention to the impropriety of the appointment of individuals to positions under the National Industrial Recovery Act whose public record has been one of opposition to trade unionism, collective bargaining and the principles and definite provisions embodied in Section 7-A and B of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is difficult, if not impossible, for trade unionists to cooperate satisfactorily with individuals whose public statements and personal policy have been at variance with the intent and the provisions of legislation which declares that the right of labor to voluntary organization is equal in every respect to that of all other groups of citizens.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Reprinted from Supplement of Oct. 11.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION VOTES FOR ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

International Charters Will Be Issued to Mass-Production Industries, Including Aluminum, Cement and Automobile; Also Decide on New Drive to Organize Iron and Steel Workers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—Determined to meet squarely the changing industrial situation accompanying the development of mass-production industries, the American Federation of Labor, at its fifty-fourth annual convention here, made labor history and adopted one of the most far-reaching changes in its policies during the term a report of the Resolutions Committee was adopted directing the granting of charters to workers in mass-production industries and calling for the immediate and effective organization of others.

Announcement of approval of the resolution by President Green brought forth prolonged hand-clapping and lusty cheers from 450 enthusiastic delegates, who recognized the occasion as a memorable one in the progress of the great American labor movement.

Craft Unions Protected

Adoption of the resolution directing that international "vertical" charters be issued, does not very materially affect the 104 existing craft, or "horizontal," unions now affiliated with the A. F. of L. Protection of craft organizations in their own sphere is definitely assured.

Those who discussed the resolution predicted that it would bring to the trade unions hundreds of thousands who would learn and understand the benefits of unionism.

The move was also hailed as organized labor's answer to the growth of company-dominated unions in the automobile, steel and other mass-production industries as well as to the competition of independent and Communist unions.

The Resolution

The resolution as reported by the committee and adopted by the convention reviews at length the changing industrial conditions and developments in industry and labor organizations, together with the vast amount of evidence presented to the committee at several hearings, and concludes with the following paragraphs:

"The American Federation of Labor is desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions established upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction.

"Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry such as the lines of demarkation between crafts are distinguishable.

"However, it is also realized that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective.

"To meet this new condition the Executive Council is empowered to issue charters for national or international unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and such other mass-production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the Executive Council may be necessary to meet the situation.

"That the Executive Council shall at the earliest practical date inaugurate, manage, promote and conduct a campaign of organization in the iron and steel industry.

"That, in order to protect and safeguard the members of such national and international unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions.

Much Constructive Work Done

While the passage of the resolution directing admission of industrial unions is regarded as the outstanding achievement, the great fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor accomplished a vast amount of constructive work in many phases of the labor movement, a fruitful function in protecting and promoting the welfare of wage earners and the peaceful progress of the nation.

Practically every subject in which labor is interested was considered by the several committees, which brought in reports in each instance for approval or disapproval by the delegates. With over 100 resolutions turned in immediately, the number soon grew to exceed 250 resolutions.

The convention as a whole is regarded as one of the most vital and most constructive ever held by the American Federation of Labor.

CONVENTION CITY FOR 1935 WILL BE NAMED BY COUNCIL

By A. F. of L. News Service.

By unanimous vote of the delegates attending the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in San Francisco, the matter of selecting a city in which the fifty-fifth annual convention will be held, next year, was left in the hands of the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

The matter came before the convention in the usual manner, and Atlantic City, N. J., was nominated. Strenuous objection to this city arose, when it was brought out that the Mayor of Atlantic City is reported to have forbidden city employes, particularly city firemen, to organize. No other city had been nominated when the motion to refer the matter to the Executive Council carried.

TOBIN RAPS EFFORTS OF RADICAL ELEMENTS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif. — Communists and other radical elements in the ranks of organized labor were deplored in a resounding pro-convention statement made here by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers of America.

"We must have a more militant spirit—more fighting blood in the labor movement," said Mr. Tobin.

"Labor must fight the Communist and the Socialist. We do not want these elements in organized labor.

"We need more militant leadership—more intelligent, brainy and fighting leadership."